ESPENSCHEID has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the polylic that on Sauurday, the 24th inet, be his friends and the polylic that on Sauurday, the 24th inet, be wall issue the Spring Style of Gentlemed Hats for 1855 be with the fullest confidence that it will meet with the approbation of his parrows and gentlemen of refined taste.

N. Farrassoc and Hatter, No. 118 Naseau at

GREAT SALE OF FANCY GOODS AT H. S. GREAT SALE OF FANCY GOODS AT H. S. be made in consequence of the recent from the premiers to be made in consequence of the recent from the premier. The remainder of this immess a zoth, embracing Work Box, at Retroited, Paper Ma he Work Fanc, Open Glasses Thirt Garce, Conde engage Statusty, Parian, Poresian and Martin Vast. Remainder of the individual to the processing and Social Statusty, Parian, Poresian and Martin Vast. Remainder of the former, and Sanoa with an endless variety of Toys for the sinuscencial and instruction of children, it will be sook without regard to cost affinding to opportunity it our citizens to emply the one-sires with view spiring using a discussion of the sanoaway and the second price.

H. S. Box and Fancy Bazasa. No. 40 Brandway.

SHAWLS.—Just received 200 Rich Cashmere.

SHAWLS. — Just received 300 Rich Cashmerte.
Loop Shawls 500 square do., also, plain and embruidered Grape
do, 400 34 Cashmere do., all of which will be off-rad tils
morning at 56 per cent fees than their cost of importation.

No. 347 Broadway, corner Lecuard at

CARPETINGS .- PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. CARPETINGS.—ITTERMOS OF HOSPITHER, 300.

Broadway our White at have just received from the late large auction select a large auction of Carpeting &c., which they will sell at the following low prices:

Rich Velvet Carpet, 17 to 14 per yard.
Rich Tagestry if to 10 per yard.
Sich Brussels, 61 per yard.
Three ply 3/ to 9/ per yard.
Three ply 3/ to 9/ per yard.
And all other goods equally low.

CARPETS.

Auburn Power hom and friand made Carpet's consisting of Tree Ply and Ingrain Carpets of superior quality, from the Power losm Factory of Carbett & Nye; and Brussels Tarse-Plys, Ingrains and Venetian Carpets and Rugs trom the Factory of Jesiah Barbet, together comprising an assortment of Carpets well wor, by the attention of Carpet buyers. Agent for solling the north.

GRO. E. L. HVA77 Nos. 441 and 445 Pearl et., N. Y. SILKS-SILKS.-The greatest bargains ever of-Chino Chinos. The greatest cargains ever of-fored are now being sold at Leaders Arasis, No 347 Broadway. Rich Striped and Field Silk, at 81, worth B; Field and Striped do at 41, Flaid at b), rich Plain 7, to 101; rich Brocade and Plaid from 8 to \$3, also Black Silks of a superior make, also, Lines. Sheeting and Shirtings, Table Damaste, Naphins, Twels, &c. &c; all of which are being sold 50 per cent. less than their real value.

CRAVATS and JOINVILLE TIES-Latest French gles, just received and for sale wholessle and retail, by C. B. Arros & Co., Importers of Goutlemen's Furnishing Goods of Chambers at north-east corner of Charch at

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. - Astonishing cure HOLLOWAY'S CINTMENT.—Astonishing cure— Profesor Holloway, when at Muscow, on a visit to Prince D—off in four weeks, cured his consort of an ulwers ad breast. For this extraordinary cure the Prince presented him with a gold south one act in elements. This celebrated out-meet will cure any soir or ulcar. Sold at the manufactories, No 80 Maidenlare, N. Y., and No. 244 Stread London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62; cents, and \$1 per pot.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for Feb. 24.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this

Week contains the following:

I.EDITOSIALS The March of Prohibitian; Cool,
The European War, Justice to Woman; The Bill
Passed; Carruption at Washington; Males—Prohibitien; The New Religion; The Seats of Europe; Dipiomatic Reforms; Palmetto Forsits II. PASSAGE OF THE PROHIBITION BILL: The

III. THE STATE OF EUROPE: Letters from Our Own

IV... HINDOOISM RAMPANT: Reception of a Member of the Legislature in the Hindoo Council at Syracuse; Latter from Moses Eames V. A NORTHERNER IN NEW-ORLEANS: Letter

VI. THE NEW CATHOLIC GODDESS. VII. AFFAIRS AT ALBANY: Letter from William H.

Seward.
VIII. REVIEW OF THE WEEK: Giving in a condensed and most conspicuous form, the latest and most important events that have transpired to the Gliy, United States, Mexico, Havasa and Europe.

IX. SLAVERY NATIONALIZED: Letter from Our X. BENRY WILSON ON SLAVERY SENATOR CHASE ON THE FUGITIVE LAW.

XII.. SORTH AND SOUTH: By Mrs. Gaskell, author of Mary Barton, Ruth, Cranford, &c. XIII.. THE DIPLOMATIC SALARIES.

POETRY: The Ostrich, the Dromedary and the Fox; KV .. MARRIAGES and DEATHS.

XXI..REVIEW OF THE MARKETS: Reports of the Stock, Grain Provision, and Cattle Markets; very fully and specially reported for The Tribune.

Single copies, in wrappers, can be obtained at the counter in the Publication Office this morning. Price 5i cents. Susaccarriots.—One copy for one year, \$2; three copies \$51 five copies, \$51 ten copies, \$12.

## New-Work Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1855.

CONGRESS, YESTERDAY.

SENATE, Feb. 22.-Mr. Stuart offered a resolution to build a Slave Prison in Michigan. It was sent to the Judiciary Committee. Petitions for the repeal of the Pugitive Act were laid on the table. The loyalid Penaion bill, as amended by the House, was passed. The bill to extend credit for duties on Railroad Iron was also adopted. Also the bill to provide for the settiement of certain Revolutionary Officers' claims. The House bill for four more Revenue Cutters went brough, and then for want of a quorum the Senate adjourned.

House, Feb. 22 .- The Swamp Lands bill was killed by adepting the Conference Committee's report dis-agreeing with the amendments of both Houses. The bill to give Alabama lands for railroad purposes was ristion bill was further discussed, but noth beyond offering absurd amendments, which ruled out of order. Adjourned.

There was another attempt in the Indiana Legislature, yesterday, to choose a Sepator in place of Mr. Pettit. The two Houses failed to agree, the Serate naming Issac Blackford, and the House substituting Joseph G. Marshall. The former House is Nebraska, the latter Repub-

The Republican State Convention held at Augusta. Me., yesterday, renominated the Hon. Anson P. Morrill, (present Governor.) as their condidate in the coming election for the Gubernstorial office in the first Maine Law State.

The Know-Nothings in Connecticut, yesterday, nominated Mr. William T. Miner, of Stamford, for Governor, and William T. Field, of Pomfret,

We give, this morning, full accounts of the celebration of Washington's Birthday in this and other cities. The weather was fine, and immense numbers of people thronged the streets until a late hour in the evening. Business, however, was in no degree suspended.

We call attention to some important matters in our report of the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, in reference to the proposed removal of the Quarantine from Staten Island, andalso in regard to the action of the Commissioners upon the Passenger Bill of Mr. Fish, now before Congress.

ENGLAND'S LAST SHUFFLE.

After the failure of every effort to avert the dreaded Palmerston, Victoria, or rather Albert. has at last been compelled to send for the popular pet, and we find him installed as Premier of England. The composition of his cabinet includes but one person, who was not in that of Lord Aberdeen. If anything, the new Goverament is essentially weaker than the old. Its only superiority is the presence of Palmerston himself in a controlling instead of a subordinate position; and how far that is an element of real strength, those of our readers who may remember an analysis of that statesman's career and character which we sometime since had occasion to lay before them, will hardly need any new suggestions from us. He is now seventy

his lave chief. Lord Aberdeen, for a long life his rival in the Foreign Department. And yet. though Aberdeen is still hale and possesses quite as much power of work as his successor, the world strangely looks on Aberdeen as the type of feebleness and sentility, and on Palmerston as the bean ideal of energy and vigor. This may arise from the peace policy of the one, and the supposed war tendency of the other. And no doubt a naturally strong constitution, with considerable art in decoration, a gay and gallant bearing, imperturbable case of temper, and a frank and manly manner, give to Lord Palmerston an air of youth and of activity. He has never worn his constitution by over anxiety and work. He cannot say, like the Duke of Newcastle, that he has passed sleepless nights in thinking of his country; nor like him has he ever, or is be likely now, to work with untiring labor. The satirical sneer with which Disraeli insinuated in the late debate that there was another Secretary of State besides the Duke of Newcastle, who was to blame and through whose prolonged neglect that militia had not been formed which would have allowed of the transport of additional regiments to the seat of war, was not misapplied. Where he rides care never mounts behind. Were London on fire he might not, like Nero. fiddle, but he would dress with his usual graceful negligence, step into his pleasant Brougham and ride off. He has all the imperturbable coolness of Talleyrand, and possesses much of the versatility and adaptation of opinion to suit the hour which characterized that prince of diplomats. He has served under the Tory Lord Liverpool, the semi-liberal Canning, the Waig Grey, under Russell and Melbourne, and was near doing so even under Lord Derby. At the division, which in December '52 overthrew Lord Derby's Government be abstained from voting, but his son-inlaw, Lord Jocelyn, wholly under his influence, voted with Lord Derby, and had he escaped that division as Palmerston calculated he would, it bad been his intention to have joined the Derby administration. Every party claims him as its child. He has been a Whig the greater portion of his life; the Peelites say his principles are theirs precisely; the Derbyite, when his name is mentioned, smiles and winks; the Radical remembers his sympathy with the oppressed nationstities and his vote against the Irish Church. And above all, the people of England believe him thoroughly Protestant. The peace which he makes-no matter what its conditions-the people of England will accept with joy, taking his reputation for their guarantee, while no peace which Aberdeen could make would give sat sfaction.

The chief difficulty which lies in Palmerston's path is the haired of Austria, England's new ally. to purchase whose alliance she has sacrificed the sympathies of every friend of freedom. The retention of Lord Clarendon may moltify this feeling. But we should not be surprised if Palmerston's Premiership gave a fatal blow to the Austrian alliance. To his instigation the revolutions. of '48 were wholly attributed, and it was in compliment to the feelings of Austria and Prussia, that he has never since been permitted to resume the Fereign Bureau. But perhaps his greatest difficulty will lie in the feeling of utter disappointment and disgust with which-spite of Palmerston's own popularity-the country will view the new arrangement. It is the same old "sayserpent" that has been dragging its slow length along for the past few months, with simply two or three join's cut off its tail, and a miserable addition patched on.

Lord Panmure, to whom the War Department has been intrusted, must be one of those pleasant jokes, with which Palmerston, even at the most serious moment, is fond of startling the world. One of the most incapable of that incapable Whig Ministry which died out in '52, he has been since buried in the North of Scotland, where from being a rake he had turned to religion. Before he entered Parliament he had been for some years a Captain in the 79th Highlanders, which may possibly have marked him for this Department. He is a personal friend of Lord Palmerston, and being a genial companion, an ardent lover of port, the son of a Lord, and a good cheerer of the Min'ster, he was first put in office by Lor1 John Russell, who made him Under-Secretary of the laid on the table. The Civil and Diplomatic Appro- Home Department, and subsequently Secretaryat War. He is broken in health, a constant martyr to the gout, and ludicrously unsuited in every respect for the office to which he has been appointed. He is a member of the Free Church of Scotland, is personally popular with that community, and owns large estates in Perth, which some early transactions with the Hebrew race

have placed under heavy incumbrance. Lord Canning, who has been raised to the Cabinet, with the same office he before held of Postmaster-General, is son of the celebrated George Canning, and was one of Peel's young Lieutenants, under whose administration he served as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs under Lord Aberdeen. The appointment is a strange one for Lord Palmerston to make, considering that Lord Cauning had always been opposed to the Palmerston foreign policy. He is a sensible young man, without any of the brilliant points of his illustrious father. With the addition of Lords Panmure and Canning, and the loss of Lords Aberdeen, John Russell, and the Duke of Newcastle, the three ablest men with the exception of Gladstone, Lord Palmerston comes before the country with the same old set. The only other change is the elevation of that smiable specimen of aristocratic mediocrity. Lord Granville, to his old post of President of the Council. This nobleman is wholly indebted for his position to The London Times newspaper. which he has served as its principal informer of State secrets-Mr. Charles Greville, Secretary of the Privy Council, being the patron of Lord Granville, with whom he resides. Possibly he may interest that great organ in favor of its old enemy; but even with its aid we do not believe the Palmerston Administration can have a long or merry

THE LATE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

In recording the advent of Lord Palmerston's Government to what we are confident must prove a brief and not very brilliant career, it seems not improper to cast a glance at the history of its predecessor, of which it is hard to say whether the splender of its opening pretensions, the momentous nature of the events in which it participated its unprecedented incapacity, or the ignominy of its downfall will the most distinguish the future record of its existence.

It will be remembered that Lord Aberdeen and bis coalition came into office through the vote which upset, on the 16th December, 1852, the stone broke down still more completely. This

years old, and within a few months of the age of Derby Administration. Disraeli, in a vote upon his budget, was left in a minority of nineteen. under the pretext that his extension of the housetax and of the general area of direct taxation was not in harmony with Whig and Peelite principles of sound political economy. The vote, however, was in reality carried by the Irish Brigade, whose notives, as is well known, are of a far less theyretical nature; and even the so-called Liberals and liberal Conservatives had to belie their words by their acts when they repeated in their own budget many of Disraeli's proposals and most of his arguments. At all events, the Tories were turned out, and, after some struggles and fruitless attempts, this Coalition was formed, by which. according to The London Times England had now arrived "at the commencement of the political millennium." This mi lennium lasted exactly two years and one mouth; it ended in universal defeat and disaster, amid the general indignation of the British people. The very Times which inaugurated the reign of "All the Talents" as a millennium, was, of all journals, the one which contributed most toward its downfall.

The Talents met Parliament on the 10th of February, 1853. They recited over again the identical Whig programme which Lord John Russell had already once inaugurated in 1850 and which had then very soon led to a ministerial turn out. As to the main question, Parliamentary Reform, that was a matter which could not be thought of before "next session." For the present the country was to be satisfied with minor, but more plentiful and more practical administrative reforms, such as law-reform, railway-regulations, and improvements in education. The retirement of Lord John Russell from the Foreign office, where he was replaced by Lord Clarendon, was the first of the changes which characterize this talented administration, and which all ended in the institution of new places, new sinecures, new salaries for its faithful supporters. Russell was for a time a member of the Cabinet, without any function but that of Leader of the House of Commons, and without salary; but he very soon applied for the latter commedity, and finally was elevated to the style and title of President of the Council, with a good round sum per annum.

On the 24th of February Lord John brought in his bill for removal of Jewish Disabilities, which ended in nothing, being burked by the House of Lords. On the 4th of April, he fol lowed it up by his Educational Reform bill. Both bills were as tame and innocuous as could be expected from a Do Nothing Ministry. Meanwhile, Palmerston, in his position as Home Secretary, discovered the new gunpowder-plot, the great Kossuth-Hale rocket affair. Palmerston, it will be recollected, had Mr. Hule's rocket factory searched, and a quantity of rockets and composition seized; the matter was made a great deal of, and when discussed in Parliament, on April 15, Palmerston gave it still greater importance by his mysterious language. But about one point he used no mystery; he declared himself the general informer of the Continental police, with regard to refugees, quite as openly as Sir James Graham had done in 1845, on the occasion of the opening of Mazzini's letters. At last, however, the affair had to be virtually abandoned by the noble informer, insamuch as Mr. Hale could only be charged with having carried on a manufacture of explosive matter at an unlawful proximity to the suburbs of London; and the great plot for blowing up all Europe was reduced to a simple, fineable contravention of police regulations !

It was now Russell's turn again. On May 31, in a speech in the House, he offended the Roman Catholics-the men who had put him in officein such a manner that the Irish members of the Administration at once resigned. This was more than the "strong Government" could stand. The support of the Irish Brigade was the first condition of its existence, and, consequently, Aberdeen, in a letter to one of the Irish members, had to disavow his colleague, and Russell had to retract in Parliament.

The main feature of this session was the East India bill, by which the Ministry proposed, without any material improvement of Indian government, to renew the East India Company's Charter for twenty years. This was too bad, even for such a Parliament, and had to be abandoned. The charter was to be resocable by Parliament at a ear's notice. Sir Charles Wood, the late hung. ling Chancellor of the Exchequer of the Russell Cabinet, now proved his capabilities in the Board of Control, or Indian Board. The whole of the reforms proposed were confined to a few petty alterations of doubtful effect in the judicial system, and the throwing open of civil employments and the scientific military service, to public competition, Butthese reforms were merely pretexts: the real gist of the bill was this: Sir Charles Wood got his salary as President of the Board of Control raised from £1,200 to £5,000; instead of 24 India Directors elected by the Company, there were to be only 18, six of whom were in the gift of Government, an accession of patronage which was the less despicable as the Directors salaries were raised from £300 to £900, while the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman received £1,000. Not satisfied with this waste of public money, the Governor-General of India, formerly at the same time Governor of Bengal, was now to have a separate Governor of that Presidency under him, while a new Presidency, with a new Governor, was to be created on the Indus. Every one of these Governors must, of course, have his Council, and overpaid and luxurious sinecures the seats in these Councils are. How happy Indis should be, governed as it is, at last, according to unsophisticated Whig principles

Then came the Budget. This splendid financial combination, along with Mr. Gladstone's scheme for doing away with the national debt, has been so fully illustrated in THE TRIBUNE that it is needless to recount its features. Many of them were taken from Disraeli's budget, which had so much roused the virtuous indignation of Gladstone; nevertheless the reduction of the tes duty. and the extension of direct taxation, were common to both budgets. Some of its most important measures were forced upon the great financier after his opposition against them had been repeatedly voted down in Parliament: thus the repeal of the Advertisement duty, and the extension of the Succession duty to landed property. The reform of the Licensing system, several times remodeled pending the discussion, had to be dropped. The budget, brought out with pretensions to a complete system, transformed itself during the debate into a confused mixtum compositum of unconnected little items, hardly worth a hun fredth part of the talk they occasioned.

As to the reduction of the national debt, Glad-

scheme, brought forward with still greater pretensions than the budget, resulted in creating 24 per cent. Exchequer bonds, instead 1 per cent. Exchequer bills, the public thus losing 14 per cent, on the whole amount; in the necessity for the repayment, at the greatest public inconvenience, of the whole amount of the Exchequer bills, as well as of six millions of South Ses stock; and in the total failure of his Exchequer bonds, which nobody would take. By this wonderful arrangement, Mr. Gladstone had the satisfaction of seeing the balance in the Exchequer diminished, on the 1st April 1854, from £7,800,000, which it was a year before, to £2 800,000, thus reducing on the very eve of a war, the available funds of the public treasury by five millions. All this in the face of the secret correspondence of Sir H. Seymour, by which the Government must have known a year beforehand that a war with Russia was inevitable.

The new Irish Landlords and Tenants' bill. brought in under Lord Derby, by the Tory Nopler, passed the Commons with at least some how of consent on the part of the Ministry: the Lords threw it out, and Aberdeen stated, on the 9th of August, his satisfaction at this result. The Transportation bill Navigation bill and others which passed into law, had been inherited from the Derby Cabinet. The bills on Parliamentary Reform, National Education Reform, and almost all bills on Law Reform, had to be postpored. The British Whizs seem to consider it a misfortune that any of their measures should escape this fate. The only bill which passed, an i which may be considered as the rightful property of this Ministry, is the Great Cab Act, which had to be reformed the day after its passage, in consequence of a general rebellion of the cabmen. No ven a set of regulations for cabs could All the Talents bring into successful existence.

On the 20th of August, 1853. Palmerston dismissed Parliament with the assurance that, the people might be tranquil as to the Eastern difficulties; the evacuation of the Principalities was guaranteed by " his confidence in the honor and character of the Russian Emperor, which would move him to withdraw his troops from the Principalities!" On the 3d December, the Turkish fleet was destroyed by the Russians at Sinope. On the 12th, the Four Powers sent a note to Constantinople, in which, in reality, far more concessions were asked from the Porte than even in the preceeding note of the Vienna Conference. On the 14th, the British Ministry telegraphed to Vienna, that the Smope affair was not considered an obstacle to the continuation of the negotiations. Pa'merston consented expressly to this: but on the next day he resigned-estensibly for some difference respecting Russell's Referm bill, in reality, in order to make the public believe that he had resigned on grounds of foreign and war policy. His purpose being obtained, he reentered the Cabinet after a few days and thus avoided all unpleasant explanations in Parliament.

In 1854, the performance opened with the resignation of one of the ignior Lords of the Treasury. Mr. Sadleir, who also was the Ministerial broker of the Irish brigade. Scandalous disclosures in an Irish Court of law, deprived the Administration of his talents. Afterward fresh scandalous matter came forward. Mr. Gladstone, the virtuous Gladstone, attempted to procure the governorship of Australia for one of his relations, his own secretary, a certain Lawley, known only as a betting-man and a jobber on the Stock Exchange; but, fortunately, the matter crept out too soon. In the same way, the same Gladstone was unpleasantly connected with vice by the absconding with a considerable amount of public money, of one O'Flaberty, a man employed under him and placed in his post by bim. Another individual, of the name of Hayward, wrote a voluminous pamphlet of no literary or scientific value against Disraeli, and was rewarded by Gladstone with an office in the Poor-Law Board.

Parliament met in the beginning of February. On the 6th Palmerston gave notice of a bill for the organization of the militia in Ireland and Scotland; but as war was actually declared on the 24th March, he considered it his duty not to bring it forward before the end of June. On the 17th Russell brought in his Reform bill, only to withdraw it ten weeks later, "with tears in his eyes," also because war had been declared. In March. Gladstone comes for ward with his budget, asking merely "for the sum which would necessary to bring back the 25,000 men about to leave the British shores." Thanks to his collesgues, he is now saved that trouble. In the mean time the Czar, by the publication of the secret correspondence, forced the French and English Cabinets to declare war. This secret correspondence, beginning with one of Russell's dispatches of the 11th January, 1853, proved that at that time the British Ministers were fully aware of the aggressive intentions of Russia. All their assertions about the honor and character of Nicholas, and the pacific and moderate attitude of Russia, now looked like so many barefaced un-

truths, invented merely to humbug John Bull. On the 7th of May, Lord Grey, feeling a strong vocation for the post of Minister of War, in order to ruin discipline in the army as he had ruined allegiance in almost every British Colony during his former Colonial administration-Lord Grey launched a philippic against the present organization of the War Department. He asked for a consolidation of all its offices under one War Minister. This speech gave Ministers an opportunity to create, in June, a new Secretaryship for War, by separating the War Department from the Colonial Department. Thus everything was left as defective as heretofore, while merely a new office with a new salary was created. The whole of that session of Parliament may be summed up thus: seven principal bills were brought n: of these, the bills for the change of the Law of Settlement, for Public Education in Scotland. and for the reconstruction of Parliamentary oaths -arother shape of the Jews bill-were defeated: three others, the Bribery Prevention bill, the Civil Service Reorganization bill, and the Reform bill, were withdrawn; one bill, the Oxford University Reform bill, passed, but in a dreadfully mutilated state. The conduct of the war, the diplomatic efforts

of the Coalition need not here be alluded to. They are fresh in the memory of everybody. Parliament, prorogued on the 12th of August last, met again in December to pass hurriedly two measures of the utmost urgency; the Foreign Legion bill, and the bill permitting the Militia, as such, to volunteer for service abroad Both of them have remained, to this day, a dead letter. In the mean time the news of the disastrous state of the British army in the Crimea arrived. The public indignation was roused; the facts were glaring and undenlable; Ministers

had to think of retreat. Parliament met in Jannary. Roebuck gave notice of his motion, Lord J. Russell at once disspeared, and a defeat unparalleled in Parliamentary history upset All the Talents after but a few days' debate.

Great Britain has had many a seedy administration to boast of, but a Cabinet so seedy, needy and greedy, and at the same time so presumptuous as All the Talents, never existed. They began with unbounded boasting, lived upon hairsplitting and defeat, and ended in disgrace as complete as it is possible for man to attain.

DULT TIMES.—There is at the present time one new vessel building at the yards in New York City, and that is a propeller, in Mr. Webb's yard. Others are on the stocks, but were commenced some time ago. Such dull times are almost beyond the recollection of any but old builders.

Thus speaks The Journal of Commerce-the prophet of prosperity, upheld by shippers and ship-builders-the pillar of the Tariff of 1846 -the apostle of British Free trade-the professor of the science of mum on all that relates to the truth regarding the balance of trade and the course of gold at this crisis. Will The Journal explain, for once only, the little discrepancy between its paradissical promises of results under our present policy, and the dismal facts it now details.

A SLAVE PRISON FOR MICHIGAN. - The people of Michigan having refused to altow their jails to be used by slave-hunters, one of their Senators at Washington-Mr. Charles Edward Stuart-has introduced a resolution for the erection of a Fagitive Slave Prison in the Peninsular State. This is a specimen of obe ilence to the instructions just senf him ' to use his best exertions to procure the immediate repeal of the Fugitive Slave law." When the prison is comp eted, we would suggest the appointment of the pres-ent Senators of that State to the offices of Marshal and Jailor respectively, as they will soon have leisure to devote their entire energies to this business. A great work is before them.

THE VOTE ON THE TEMPERANCE BILL .- The telegraph and the reporters disagreed in getting down the vote in the Assembly on the Maine Law. One reperter gave it right, 80 to 45, with Mr. Magnire, this City, in the negative: but upon the strength of the other reports, we put him down as absent. raeder will please add Mr. Maguire as a "Soft-Shell, voting "No," leaving but three absentees.

## THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

U. S. SENATOR IN INDIANA.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 22, 1855. The election for United States Senator came up in the Indiana Legislature to-day. The Senate elected Isaac Blackford; the House amended by inserting the name of the Hon. Joseph G. Mar-hall, and the Senate refusing to concur in this, great excitement was created. There is little hope of a compromise being made.

> GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION. Augusta, Thursday, Feb. 22, 1855.

A Republican Convention was held to-day, which was largely attended, and passed off with the greatest harmony and enthusiasm. Anson P. Morrill was nominated for Governor.

KNOW-NOTHING STATE CONVENTION. HARTFORD, (Conn.) Thursday, Feb. 23, 1855.

The Connecticut Know-Nothing State Convention assembled here to-day, and was largely attendedabout four hundred delegates being present. street rumor is that Wm. T. Miner, of Stamford, has been nominated for Governor; and Wm T. Field, of Pomfret, for Lieutenant-Governor.

GEN. HOUSTON IN PROVIDENCE. GEN. HOUSTON IN PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Feb. 22, 1855.

Gen. Houston arrived here last evening, on route for Boston. He was waited upon by the Speaker of the Heuse of Representatives this morning, and invited to visit the Legislature, but declined for want of time. He left by the 11 o clock train for Boston.

The testimony in the great India-rubber case closed this morning, having occupied the Court and Jucy one month. The summing up of counsel has commenced.

GENERAL HOUSTON IN BOSTON.

Bostos, Thursday, Feb. 22, 1855,
The Hen. Sam Houston, before attending the
"Native American Levee" at Fanuell Hall, this
evening, delivered a lecture on Slavery, at the Tremont Temple, to a large audience. The lecture hardly
came up to what was generally expected.

POOR-HOUSE BURNED. The Eric County Poor-House was destroyed by fire this morning. The house contained six hundred in mates, all of whom were removed without injury. The fire was communicated from a defect in the chimney. Loss not ascertained.

FIRE IN YARMOUTH, ME. The IN TARMOUTH, ME.
PORTLAND, Thursday, Feb. 23, 1855.
The store occupied by A. Storer, in Yarmouth, was destroyed by fire, on Wedneedsy morning, together with his entire stock of dry goods. Insurance on the goods, \$4,000; on the building, \$900. B. Freeman, a lawyer, lost his library, &c.

LARGE FIRE IN CLEVELAND,
CLEVELAND, Thursday, Feb. 22—8:30 P. M.
The large brick block, on the corner of Merrimac
and Canal sta, is now on fire. In the store of Flint
A Harris, grocers, on the north end, the contents are
all consumed. Loss not ascertained.

MORE SNOW ON THE PRAIRIES. CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 22, 1855. Weather cold, with a furious storm from the North, now falling, and drifting rapidly.

NATIONAL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION. NATIONAL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 22, 1855.

At the election to-day for two Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary and Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Association, the Know-Nothing ticket was elected without opposition. The editor of The American Organ was elected as one of the Vice-Presidents, and J. M. McCaila, late Auditor of the Treasury, as Treasurer.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Washington, Thursday, Feb. 22, 1855. No. 72, John Charles Fremont appellant vs. United tates. Hon. J. J. Crittenden concluded his argu-

States. Hon. J. J. Crittenden concluded his argument for appellant.

No. 74. Ell Ayres et al. appellants vs. Hiram Carver et al. Cause argued by Hon. S. Adams for appellants. The Attorney General for appellees.

## XXXIIID CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....Washington, Feb. 22, 1855.

Mr. STUART presented a resolution recommending the erection of a building in Michigan for the reception of prisoners confined by authority of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CHASE presented several petitions from citizens of New York in favor of the repeal of the Fugities Slave act and the abolition of Slavery in the Mr. CHASE presented several petations from outzens of New York in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave act, and the abolition of Slavery in the
District of Columbia, and for the prohibition thereof
in the territories, &c., and move their reference to a
Select Committee, in order that the prayer of the pe
titioners may be properly considered, and that the
views of those members of Congress who are stigmatized as fanatical may be correctly understood. The
sections of the country which hold conflicting opinions upon the subject of Slavery would thus understand each other, and the loose representations and
misrepresentations upon this subject would cease.

Mr. WELLER—There are but eight legislative
days left in this Session. The Senator has had these
petitions in his possession a long time. It is wrong to
introduce them at this stage of the session, when wa
are pressed with so much important business. I move
that these petitions lie upon the table, where I hope
they will find that sleep that knows no waking.

Mr. SUMNER—I move the yeas and nays upon
that motion. Laid on the table.

YEAS—Mriers Bell, Besjamja, Stight, Brothest, Brewn.

Foresteden, Force Orlients, Hamila, James, Seward, Sames, Wade, Weiker-12.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, the Sanate resumed the consideration of the Invanid Pension bill, reported from the Committee on Finance, with the recommendation that the Senate concur in the House anandments to the Senate samendments of the bill.

Mr. HAM LIN hoped the Senate would not concur in the report of the Committee on Finance, but insist upon its former amendment.

The amendment of the House was then agreed to, which passes the bill, by a vote of Yeas 29, Nays 19.

Mr. CLAY called up the bill extending the credit on the duties of Railroad Iron

Builer, Clay, Clayton, Erans, Pitspatrick, Goym, Owis, Hunter, Jahason, Jones, (Tvnn.) Mallory, Mason, Morea, Pettir, Rusk, Schastin, Shields, Stifell, Stanti, Thompson, (K.) Thompson, (N. J.) Toucey, Weller, Vog. 20, 20, NAYS—Mesers, Systhoyd, Chae, Gooper Dodge, (We.) Fraenden, Fosco O'llette, Hamilia, James, Swand, Sames, Vog. W.

Mr. CLAY called up the bill extending the credit on the duties of Kailroad Iron.

Mr. PEARCE opposed the bill, but did not like to depart from our reveaue system to grant temperary relief to Kailroad Companies, and protract the time when we shall manufacture better and coespectivathan we now get from abroad. American railroad iron is now eighteen per cent better than foreign. We isjure, by this bill, the establishments for the munifacture of railroad iron in the country. These amount to a considerable number, and some of them are very extensive.

extensive.

After further discussion by Measrs, BELL, COOPER, BRODHEAD, TOUCEY, BAYARD, CLAY, WELLES, SEWARD, CHASE, and others, the bill parsed. Yeas, 20; Nays, 18.

Consideration was resumed of the bill to provide for the final settlement of the claims of the Officers of the Kevolutionary army and of the widows and orphans of those who died in the service. Amended verbally and passed. Yeas, 26; Nays, 15.

The CHAIR Isid before the Senstethe report of the Senstether and the seconds.

Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the second of buildings for the accommodation of the Caston House and other public buildings, at Clevoland, Olio The House Bid for the purchase or construction of cur additional revenue cutters, was considered and

The bill providing for the holding of United States Courts in the Northern and Southern Districts of Florida, in case of sinkness or disability of either of the Judges of these Districts, was passed. The House bill respecting a collection district in

The House bill respecting a collection district is Oregon, was discussed, whereon some sharp shooting on points of order took place.

There being no quorum present, the Senate 44-

The report from the Joint Committee of Conference, on disagreeing to the amendments of both Houses on the bill for the relief of purchasers of land located on swamp and overflowed lands, was adopted. The bill pessed organizing the District of Columbia Leave Leaving Leaven Leaving Leaven Leaving Leaven Leaving Leaven Leaven

Mr. MIDDLESWARTH ineffectually appealed to take up and pass the Senate bill, giving additional lands to the soldiers of the War of 1812. The Birthday of Washington would thus be patriotically com memorated. He gave notice that he would, on Tuesmemorated. He gave notice that he would, on Tuesday next, move the consideration of that bill. The bill granting lands to Alabama for aiding Railroads in that State, was tabled by a vote of 97 against

The House went into Committee on the Civil and

The House went into Committee on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Among the amendments adopted was one appropriating \$10,000 to enable the President to provide convenient accommodations and medical assistance for sick and disabled American seamen at or near Havana, with the assent of the Government having the jurisdiction of the country.

One hundred thousand dollars were appropriated to put a castion dome on the Capitol.

An amendment appropriating \$200,000 for the continuance of the Washington Aqueduct, was rejected.

Mr. EDGERTON offered an amendment refeated the duties paid on railroad iron, permanently laid down between June 30, 1853, and July 1, 1856, and admitting dyes, dyewoods, dyestuffs, and unmanufactured wools tree.

admitting eyes, dyswoods, dysatoles, and unanamentarized tured woods free.

The CHAIRMAN ruled it out of order, on the ground of a proposed radical change in the revenue laws. Decision sustained by a vote of 70 against 83.

Mr. WALBRIDGE offered an amendment admitting coal duty free. Ruled out of order.

Mr. COBB proposed an amendment extending four years time for the psyment of duty on railroad iron. Ruled out of order.

The Committee rose.

Mr. MAY, from the Select Committee on the subject, reported a joint resolution appropriating

ject, reported a joint resolution appropriating \$200,000 for the completion of the Washington National Monument. Many gentlemen desired to put it on passage, but several objections prevented it. When the House adjourned.

## NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

(Specially Reported for The N. Y. Tribune I

SENATE ... ALBANY, Feb. 21, 1855. AFTERNO N SESSION.
SOUTH BAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The Committee on Commerce refuse to recommend he passage of the bull for the incorporation of this

Company.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINOS BANK.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill to amend the charter of this institution. It seems that the great number of its Directors clogs the progress to its organization, and the amendment proposed is a reduc-

ABOUTSHMENT OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. Mr. BARNARD, on previous notice, int

Mr. BARNARD, on previous notice, introduces the following bill:

SECTION I. The indiction of death by virtue of the laws of this State, is briefly abolished.

SEC. I. In every case where death is now indicted, as precribed by the laws of this State, the penalty shall bencefarth be solitary confinement for life in one of the State Prison, ty be designated by the Court pronouncing sentence.

SEC. T. On conviction of any person of any crime, now pasished by death, he shall thereupon be deemed, with respect to 
centracts, to the bonds of maritaney, to all rights of priparity, 
and to all civil rights and relations of every nature whatever, 
dead, as if his satual natural decease had taken place at the 
time of such conviction.

fead, as if his seven the convertient into of such convertient. Sec. 4. No person sentenced to imprisonment for life is say of the State Prisons of this State shall apply for pardon until he shall have obtained from the Court of appeals an order for a new trial.

This bill was referred to a Select Committee, con-

sisting of Mesore. BARNARD, SPENCER and YOSE.

ASSEMBLY...Thursday, Feb. 22.
Mr. DODGE, of Cayuga, moved that his name be recorded in the affirmative on the Temperance bill. He said he was unable to attend the session yesterday, and he was desirous of having his name recorded. The motion was carried.

The realistic revisiting for a adjournment, for a

The resolution providing for an adjournment, for a week from Feb 20, in order to visit New-York, was received from the Senate, amended, making the time Mr. WARD moved that the House non-concur.

Mr. STEVENS then moved a Committee of Confernce. Carried.
The House then adjourned to to-morrow morning.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

KENTUCKY .- The Louisville Courier names Henry T. Duncan, of Fayette County, as a suitable candidate for Governor. The Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman announces Hon. J.

C. Breckinridge (Dem.) as a candidate for reelection to Congress from that district. Stephen Fitz James Trabue is the Know Nothing candidate. Dr. Alex. K. Marshall, a cousin of Breckinriege, and a nephew of Chief Justice Marshall, is

also announced as a candidate. ■INDIANA.—Another attempt will be made by the Legislature to go into an election for U. S. Sepator. to succeed Pettit. February 22 is the day appointed.

A Nebraska State Convention is to be same day, for what object is not imagined. Priony Island .- A call has been based for a Republican State Nominating Convention, to be held at

Providence, March 8. PESSATEVANIA .- A Sunday Prohibitory Liquor Lan

has passed the House by a vote of 73 to 6. The following is the full vote for State Sensior is

that part of Philadelphia comprising the old "coun-H. C. Prait, Whig. 15,5 1 Whig vote. 2,56 1,57 1 M. Rush, Dem. 13,171 Democratic vote. 13,78 Prait's maj. 2,60 Whig & Native vote. 13,78 Whig & Native us). 2,60 Whig & Native us). 2,60 Whig & Native us). 2,60 Whig & Senator, in the Legisla-' ty," compared with the vote last year:

re, on the 13th inst., resulted as follows:	
Candidates balloted for. 1.	
fimon Cameron, Hunker K. N	
barles R. Buckalew, Democrat	
leremiah S. Black, Democrat 1	
Thomas Williams, Whig	
J. Pringle Jones 11	
David Wilmst	
stors Veech	
Lisemas H. Baird	
Henry M. Fuller	
Otis H Tiffany	
John C. Kunkle	
George Chambers	

Gideon J. Ball ...... 

Mr. Taggart then moved to adjourn for two weeks